

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—23 PER ANNUM. VOL. XXVI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

No. 3913. CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
(For one inch and under, 2s. 6d. and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.)

STEAM TO MORRISON BAY.
THE **STAM-SHIP**
G. Allen, Commander, will sail
on TUESDAY, at 4 p.m.
JAMES PATTERSON,
Secretary.
H.R.N. Co.'s Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
CALLING AT HOBART AND TOWNSVILLE.
THE **IRON STEAM SHIP**
George Olmsted, Commander, will sail for the above ports
THIS DAY, at 12 noon, at 5 p.m.
JAMES PATTERSON, Sec.
H.R.N. Co.'s Wharf.

FOR BOYD TOWN, TWOPOLO BAY, THE CUTTER
CATHARINE.
To sail on Monday Evening.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE **CLIPPER**
DART.
170 tons, George Bennett, master, will sail with her usual despatch, for freight or passage, having been splendidly fitted up expressly for this trade, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
P.O. Office, 476, George-street.

FOR GEORGE TOWN.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
T. A. Z. R.
Captain A. Smith, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
P.O. Office, 476, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
WILL SAIL ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
EMMA.
170 tons, R. F. Peckley, commander. The Emma will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next. She is now having her cabin painted, which will cause her to be despatched until the above date.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
REBECCA.
Captain Orr, Apply to the Captain, on board; or to
MR. R. CAMPBELL,
Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
JACK.
300 tons, Howard Price, commander, has room for a small quantity of freight, and possesses superior accommodations for passengers.
E. F. JENCKEN AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
MOA.
351 tons, Captain Jackson, is hourly expected; and on the ground that her cargo is ready, will sail on the tenth day after her arrival.
This vessel has been built expressly for the Auckland trade; will always be punctual in her sailing; and having very superior accommodations for cargo and passengers, will present a favourable opportunity for goods and passengers. Apply to
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Lower Fort-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
MAID OF ERIN.
This vessel will receive freight on Monday, and will sail with all possible despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Hemmings, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
FOR CABLE PASSAGE ONLY.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
SALACIA.
396 tons, Captain R. Armstrong, Commander. This vessel will sail immediately, and will call at a port in New Zealand. She has room for three cabin passengers. Apply immediately, on board; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER. CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
HARMONY.
Having now a large number of her berths engaged, those parties applying personally, or by letter, are requested to complete their arrangements, to prevent the disappointment of being shut out of this splendid first-class ship. SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
P.O. Office, 476, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
PARTIES intending to proceed to San Francisco will please bear in mind that a first-class ship of 600 tons, will be laid on the berth in a few days, to be fitted up in the same manner as the Maria, but will not leave here before the middle of January, by which arrangement passengers will arrive in the GOLD COUNTRY in the commencement of summer, and thereby avoid the hardships and inconvenience of winter, in a country where house-heat is so high.
THE PROVISIONS for passengers will be the best the colony can produce, every attention will be paid to the COMFORT OF MARRED PEOPLE. To whom the most comfortable portion of the ship will be set apart, which will be provided with every convenience.
THE RATE OF PASSAGE will be such as to enable the undersigned to supply the passengers in a proper manner, and thereby avoid any
relative to the quantity and quality of the provisions. Early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
A FEW Cabin and Steerage Passengers may be accommodated in the Brigantine **SEA GULL**, which vessel will sail in a few days for the Society and Sandwich Islands, and Port San Francisco.
Apply to Mr. Smith, Freeman; or to Captain Nappier, on board.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH JANUARY, 1850. CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
ORATOR.
600 tons, Captain Taylor. This vessel will occupy the present berth of the Gloucester, at the Circular Wharf in a few days, when intending passengers are requested to inspect her splendid accommodations, which have been fitted up in England on the most approved principle. For freight or passage apply to
L. AND S. SPYER; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, P.O. Office, 476, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
SERINGAPATAM.
500 tons, F. Lovell, commander. This ship having the greater part of her freight and passengers already engaged, early application will be necessary, to be made to Captain Lovell, on board, at the Circular Quay.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY DECEMBER 15.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
HOBART.
This ship will have immediate despatch, and will take a few cabin passengers. Application to be made to the captain; or to Mr. RICHARD DAWSON, Lower George-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
JOHANNES BARKIE.
500 tons, W. Gillies, commander. This vessel, lately despatched from Hobart Town, will immediately return to the above ports. She is three years old, sails remarkably fast, has a full cargo, and will be a very desirable opportunity for passengers or ships of cargo. For terms of freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE FINE A1 SHIP
U. M. A.
775 tons, Captain W. H. Canaan, commander. This ship has first-rate accommodations for passengers, and will sail in all December. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR CALLAO.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PETER.
548 tons, Captain Taylor, Commander, will sail for the above port on the 5th instant; has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and offers a desirable opportunity for passengers going to any of the ports on the west coast of America.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Taylor, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS TO LONDON.
TO FOLLOW THE KATE.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
L. I. E. A.
A1, 1000 tons, Captain Pain, will sail for London about the middle of January next. This vessel is sister ship to the Kate, has superior accommodations for passengers, and having all her dead weight stowed, will sail as above. Apply to Captain Pain, on board; or to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
GANGES.
430 tons, Captain H. B. Blanchard, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 12th December. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
SIR EDWARD PAGET.
600 tons, Captain W. Barclay, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail in all December. Has very superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to
DONALDSON AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE splendid frigate-built ship
HAVERING.
A1 for thirteen years, 906 tons, John Fenwick, Commander. This vessel on her first voyage, to the Cape, was loaded, and ventilated, and offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding to England. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
THE PHENICIAN.
A1, 475 tons, Captain Hugh Spratt, Commander. This vessel, whose sailing qualities are well known, having all her dead weight on board, has only room for about one thousand bales of wool, for which early application is necessary, a considerable portion being already engaged. This ship has most comfortable accommodations for a limited number of cabin and intermediate passengers, and from the rapidity with which she has hitherto made her passages, offers a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
EMPEROR.
405 tons, R. H. Goble, Commander, has two cabins disengaged. Curious an experienced surgeon. Early application is necessary, as she will sail the first week in December. Apply on board; or to
BROWN AND CO. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
SECRET.
375 tons, Captain Henry Hutchinson, Commander, having now the whole of her dead weight on board, is fast taking in her wool and light freight, and will positively sail on the day named. Has good accommodation for cabin and a few steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
L. AND S. SPYER; or to J. T. ARMISTEAD AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
HONDURAS.
A1, 400 tons, Captain Courtney Coyne, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Courtney, on board; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
THE **fine fast-mailing**
schooner
AGRICOLA.
554 tons, John Bell, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be one of the first ships of the season. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

TO THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
GENTLEMEN.—That I may be enabled to devote my undivided attention to carry out the important undertaking, management of which has recently devolved upon me, I beg to intimate to you, that it is my intention, early in the ensuing year, to resign my seat in the Legislative Council. And it is with the view of giving you some notice of the manner in which I shall be placed in nomination as my successor, that I make this announcement.
I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES COWPER.
December 1.

IRISH AND SCOTCH RELIEF COMMITTEE.
A MEETING of the Members of Committee will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 307, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, the 4th December, 1849, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the balance of the funds in hand.
GEORGE KING, Assistant Secretary.

CASE OF THE REV. F. T. CUBACK RUSSELL, B.A.
AT the earnest request of many influential parishioners of Alexandria (North), I hereby convene a Meeting of all parties interested in the proceedings which have recently terminated in the revocation of the Licence of the Rev. F. T. C. Russell, as the Minister of that parish, to be held on TUESDAY, the 4th of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of George J. Rogers, Esq., Craigend, Dalrymple, (who has kindly allowed the use of a room for the occasion) to consider the best means of expiating the injury done to the parish by the termination of the Licence of the Rev. F. T. C. Russell, and to elect a Minister in his stead.
THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH, Parishioners' Churchwarden of St. Mark's, Alexandria.

TO THE MARKET GARDENERS.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Market Gardeners will be held at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening next, at Mr. Holloway's, Blue Lion Inn, Corner of Market and Clarence Streets, Sydney, to consider the propriety of petitioning the City Council to abolish certain By-laws which are now about to be enforced in the George-street Markets, and to adopt other measures for the protection of their interests.
November 29.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SUMMER EXHIBITION.
THE Summer Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Botanic Gardens, on Tuesday, the 11th of December next.
An additional Marquee, with a double roof, having been ordered for the Fruit, Vegetable, and Aristic Garden, these will be exhibited under the most favorable advantages, and the arrangements will obviate the inconvenience experienced in the large Marquee at the time specified, the convenience of his servants having been much harassed by poor people calling and demanding gratuities at all hours of the day.
Lyons-terrace, October 27.

LIVERPOOL.
HILDEN HOUSE.
MADAME LUBESKI begs to inform her friends and the public that in consequence of some of her pupils having finished their education, she will have vacancies for a limited number of pupils after the Christmas vacation. Parties who may be desirous of placing their daughters under her care are requested to make early application either personally or by letter. For particulars of her terms can be obtained at Mr. Ford's, and at Mr. Piddington's, Bookellers, George-street, Sydney; and at Mr. Robinson's, 404, George-street, and at Mr. Grosvenor's.

GRAND ATTRACTION.
J. T. GROCOTT has much pleasure in acquainting the subscribers to his ART UNION, that through the kindness and liberality of the proprietors of the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, who has given the free use of the house for the DRAWING, He has determined upon adding the attraction of a FREE CONCERT, having engaged the services of Messrs. J. and F. Howson, Mrs. Gower, Madame Carandini, Mr. Gibbs, leader, &c., &c., together with the Orchestra. The Concert and Drawing to take place on Friday next, 7th December, at half past seven o'clock, instead of being at the City Theatre, as was originally intended, it being found totally inadequate to accommodate half the number of persons who are desirous of being present at the drawing. Non-subscribers to the Art Union will be admitted at a charge of one shilling each. The 1st and 2nd Prizes will be exhibited at the Theatre.

DISPENSER WANTED.
Parties desirous of exhibiting any articles tending to further the advancement of Botanical science, or develop the resources of the colony, can receive any information, and be supplied with the necessary forms, at the Office of the Society, 416, George-street.
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

W.B.—No admittance without tickets to three o'clock, except by members' tickets. Terms, One Guinea for three tickets, and one for each Exhibition. Three Exhibitions during the year.
November 30.

DISPENSER WANTED.
Parties desirous of exhibiting any articles tending to further the advancement of Botanical science, or develop the resources of the colony, can receive any information, and be supplied with the necessary forms, at the Office of the Society, 416, George-street.
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

DISPENSER WANTED.
Parties desirous of exhibiting any articles tending to further the advancement of Botanical science, or develop the resources of the colony, can receive any information, and be supplied with the necessary forms, at the Office of the Society, 416, George-street.
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

DISPENSER WANTED.</

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The right side of the strip is a dark, textured binding edge, while the left side is a white page area. There is no text or other content visible in this narrow strip.

and Saturday each week, till further notice.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 408, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
(Opposite the Bank Gate.)

CAPITAL—£200,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

Directors.
H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq., Wm. Fanning, Esq.,
Alex. Campbell, Esq., J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,

MANAGER.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons registered upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2 1/2	Colonial trade	1 1/2
China, India, &c.	3 1/2	Robert Town	1 1/2
Java	4 1/2	Lamington	1 1/2
South America	5 1/2	Port Phillip	1 1/2
Mauritius	6 1/2	Adelaide	1 1/2
Bombay	7 1/2	Suez River	1 1/2
Que of Good Hope	8 1/2	Australia	1 1/2
Town of Sydney	9 1/2	Port Nicholson	1 1/2
Whaling vessels	10 1/2	Port Nelson	1 1/2
For the voyage	11 1/2	For goods, &c., made	1 1/2
Time risks	12 1/2	For particular average	1 1/2
13 months	13 1/2	reduced 1/2 to 1/4 per	1 1/2
14 months	14 1/2	cent on the above rates	1 1/2
15 months	15 1/2		1 1/2

J. C. FHELF, Secretary.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
Directors.

Thomas Agnew, Esq., R. M. Roby, Esq.,
Thos. Holt, Esq., W. R. Scott, Esq.,
Surveyor—James Munro, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their Rates of Premium:

Section A.—Shed buildings, &c., to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shed buildings, &c., to 14s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, &c., to 16s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all policy holders, on THAT THE AMOUNT of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above Rates.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 377, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO., 411, George-street.

No. 40-528.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 31st November, 1849.

SYDNEY CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of December next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purchase of Debentures to be issued by the Corporation of Sydney, on account of the expense of laying down water pipes in the city.

The Debentures, which will be secured on the Corporation revenue, will be issued in sums of £100 each, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. The interest will be payable quarterly, and the principal will be paid off at the end of three years, or sooner, in the option of the Council, after giving three months' notice by advertisement of their intention so to do.

The sum at present required will not exceed £5,000, and the tenders will state the number of Debentures each person is willing to take, and the price he is willing to give for the same.

Further particulars may be obtained at this office.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

YASS BRIDGE.

TENDERS for the erection of a Bridge over the Yass River, at Yass, and forming approaches thereto, according to plans and specifications deposited at the Court House, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st January next; the sum at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose will not exceed seven hundred and fifty pounds (£750).

By direction of the Committee,
J. STILES, Secretary.

Yass, November 23.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London, and GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.

Directors.
Edward Bernard, Esq., G. Colquhoun, Esq.,
Robert Brooke, Esq., C. E. Mangin, Esq.,
Henry Danks, Esq., Richard Oatley, Esq.,
John M. Cooper, Esq., William Walker, Esq.,

Trustees.
Edward Bernard, Esq., J. H. Capper, Esq.,
Edward Thomas, Esq.

BANKERS.
Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Maples, Messrs. Stephens, and Maples.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL.
Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.
John Thacker, Esq., Hon. G. D. Riddell, M.C.,
A. W. Young, Esq.

AUDITORS.
George Richard Griffiths, Esq.,
Geoffrey Kager, Esq.

VALUERS.
Dr. Wallace.

SECRETARY.
James Norton, Esq.

For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Lancaster, and Robert Town, Bank of Australia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFERERS.

Medical—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent;
David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee, Meriton
and Canville—Michael McCartney, Esq., Medical Referee, Goulburn—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee, Bathurst—Richard Mac-

hattie, Esq., Medical Referee, Port Stephens—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee, Melbourne—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee, Lancaster—Messrs. Gladwin and Henry, Agents; Dr. Hugh, Medical Referee, Robert Town—Messrs. Alford and Roberts, Agents; E. S. F. Redford, Esq., Medical Referee, Adelaide—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.

Very low rates of premium, without profit, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profit.

No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indentment.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFIT.

TABLE NO. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR.	SEVEN YEARS.	LIFE.
25	£ 5. 0. 0.	£ 10. 0. 0.	£ 14. 10. 0.
30	£ 4. 10. 0.	£ 9. 0. 0.	£ 13. 10. 0.
35	£ 4. 0. 0.	£ 8. 0. 0.	£ 12. 10. 0.
40	£ 3. 10. 0.	£ 7. 0. 0.	£ 11. 10. 0.
45	£ 3. 0. 0.	£ 6. 0. 0.	£ 10. 10. 0.
50	£ 2. 10. 0.	£ 5. 0. 0.	£ 9. 10. 0.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFIT, PER TABLE NO. I. FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.	AGE.	LIFE.
25	£ 3. 10. 0.	35	£ 2. 10. 0.	45	£ 2. 0. 0.
30	£ 3. 0. 0.	40	£ 2. 0. 0.	50	£ 1. 10. 0.

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum, will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the aborigines, which may be secured or not, at the option of the assured.

Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all useful information, may be obtained at the office.

ROBERT STYLES, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in terms of the 27th article of the Deed of Settlement of this Bank, a general meeting of the proprietors will be held at the Bank House, George-street, at noon on Wednesday, the 13th of December next, for the purpose of electing four Directors in the room of Felix Wilson, Donald Lamack, James Brindley Bunting, and Messrs. Joseph, Esquires, who retire by rotation.

JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

WASHING BY MACHINERY.

THE undersigned begs to introduce to the Australian public, a Machine he has just completed for washing clothes, adapted to wash the most delicate, as well as every other description of linen (without the possibility of injury or wear) cleaner and of a better colour than can be done by the hand, and with far greater ease and expedition than by any other means.

By the use of these machines laundresses may save 50 per cent. in the cost of labour, and every family using one, half of their future outlay for linen. One in use and on view at the manufactory, 320, Pitt-street.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

CAPITAL £100,000.

IN TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES OF £5 EACH.

PRESIDENT:
CHARLES COOPER, Esq., M.C.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq.,
DANIEL COOPER, Esq., M.C.,
CHARLES KEMP, Esq.,
JOHN LAKE, Esq., M.C.,
THE HONORABLE CHARLES NICHOLSON, Esq., M.C.

APPLICATIONS for Shares may be made daily, between the hours of ten and four, at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street North, where forms of application may be obtained.

CHARLES COOPER, President.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a reduction of 5s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged.

The rates, therefore, will now be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RATES.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings.

Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction.

Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction.

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 5s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings.

Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings of a similar or not inferior construction.

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RATES.

Buildings of stud work, or brick, masonry, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building.

Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between.

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. 6d. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

NOTE.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slate or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

Hazardous Goods.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Resin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium.

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Port-street.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

A FURTHER SALE OF SHARES will take place at the Office of the Society, 470, George-street, Sydney, **ON MONDAY, 2nd DECEMBER NEXT,** at 4 o'clock p.m., precisely.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.

November 28.

No. 40-528. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 31st November, 1849.

City of Sydney.

HILL, MAYOR.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled, "An Act to provide for the division of the colony of New South Wales into Electoral Districts, and for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council," a writ for the election of one member to serve in the said Legislative Council, for the Electoral District of Sydney, in the room and place of Robert Lowe, Esquire, who has resigned his seat in the said Legislative Council, was returned by me on the twenty-first day of November instant; in which writ, bearing date the twentieth day of November instant, under the hand and seal of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Governor of the colony aforesaid, the eighteenth day of December next, is named as the day of nomination for such election; and in the event of the same being contested, the nineteenth day of the said month of December is fixed as the day for taking the poll at the different polling places in the said district:

Now I, George Hill, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Sydney, and Returning Officer for the said Electoral District of Sydney, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act above recited, hereby give notice that a public meeting of the Electors of the Electoral District of Sydney, will be held on the eighteenth day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in Macquarie Place, in Bourke Ward, in the said city, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Council, for the said Electoral District, in the room of the said Robert Lowe, Esquire; but in the event of there being more than one candidate, and a poll being demanded by any of the candidates, or by not less than six electors, on behalf of any candidate, that the polling for such election will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the nineteenth day of the said month of December next, at the different polling places to be hereafter notified, and finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

G. HILL, Mayor.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, **JOHN RAE,** Town Clerk.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

BYE AND FIRE ASSURANCE TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

EMPOWERED by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 92.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ONE MILLION. (A list of the Proprietors previously enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

COLONIAL PATRONS:
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Sydney,
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Newcastle,
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
The Ven. Rev. Andrew Cowper,
Reverend Robert Allwood,
John Campbell, Esq., J.F.,
Henry W. Matthews, Esq.,
J. W. Gossling, Esq.

GENERAL REFEREE:
B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

INCREASED FACILITIES AFFORDED.
The agent is now authorized by the Lord on Board of Directors to issue policies in the sum of £1000 definitely for the whole term of life; the extreme limit being £2000, the half of which only would be subject to the sanction of the London Board.

ROWLAND RONALD, Agent.

528, George-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed their office to the premises lately occupied by George Ross, Esq., Macquarie-place.

EDW. W. LAYTON AND CO., Sydney, November 26.

BA' TRUBST.

D. POPELAJA, begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and acquaintances for the liberal support they have afforded him during the time he has followed the business of a licensed victualler in K. also and Bathurst; he takes this opportunity of informing the inhabitants of Bathurst and the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has taken the premises lately occupied by N. H. Reed, in George-street, near the No. 1 Court-house. These premises will be found every necessary accommodation, and the stability, excellent. He can only add that it will be the constant study of himself and family to use their utmost endeavours to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may be pleased to favour him with a visit. His wife, an active and well-informed woman, is found of the best description; a good head will be always readily provided for those who may need it, and comfortable well-dressed beds, and private apartments for those who wish it; there is also an excellent stock-yard for horses, cattle, and sheep.

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

5753

ENGLISH NEWS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

House of Commons, Thursday, July 12.
On the motion for going into a committee of supply.

Mr. Anstey rose to move for an address to her Majesty, on the subject of certain illegal ordinances or acts of council for the taxation of the people of Van Diemen's Land, the attempts of Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison to intimidate the judges of the supreme court of that island into declaring such ordinances or acts to be legal, and the grievances complained of by the colonists of that island in their petition presented last year to her Majesty, and printed by order of this House; and that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the local authorities in future to respect the independence of the judicial functions of that court, and also to signify her disapproval of any ordinance or act subsequently passed by the said Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for giving to such illegal ordinances or acts the force of law. If the honorable gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies was not able to give some security that satisfaction should be given, he hoped the House would not refuse to vote an address to the crown on the subject. What he complained of was, that Sir William Denison, the governor of the colony, had most improperly held out inducements to one of the judges in Van Diemen's Land to absent himself for eighteen months, so that he might be enabled to obtain judgment in the case of the crown. He had surreptitiously avoided any observations which could have any reference to the appeal now before the privy council on another question connected with this subject, but he wished to connect himself entirely to the case of Chief Justice Pedder.

Mr. Hawes observed that a very important part of the case was now before the privy council, and he, therefore, agreed that it was desirable that he should not go into that part of the subject. The honorable gentleman charged the governor of the colony with the intention of imposing illegal taxes for the purposes of increasing the salaries of certain persons, and with interfering with the administration of justice. The proceedings arose out of the question as to whether certain acts became legal in consequence of the form in which they had been enacted. Sir W. Denison, the governor of Van Diemen's Land, in this matter, had acted entirely in conformity with the opinion of the law officers of the crown in the colony. The question was, whether the proceedings which had taken place came under Mr. Huskisson's Act, the 9th George IV., which declared that the Acts of the Council should be registered in the Supreme Court within a limited time, but the Council might set aside this sanction in certain cases, and the Acts would be equally valid without it. In 1846 an act was passed by the Council of Van Diemen's Land, by which a tax was imposed upon dogs, with a view of preventing their increase. This Act, however, was not registered in the Supreme Court, but within a certain period it was approved by the Governor to have become law. Some excitement was got up in the colony on the subject, and an appeal was made to the Court, which decided that the proceeding was repugnant to the spirit of Mr. Huskisson's Act. The law officers of the crown, in Van Diemen's Land, differed altogether with the Judges on the point, and stated that the time for taking objections to the law had gone by. As it was, nearly the whole revenue of the colony was periled by this decision of the Judges, as most of the taxes had been imposed in the same way. Sir William Denison was thus placed in a position of great difficulty. Shortly after this Mr. Justice Montagu was appointed under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and the then Attorney-General was appointed in his place, and then Sir William Denison did undoubtedly propose to the Chief Justice to obtain leave of absence for eighteen months for the benefit of his health, when, on his declining to do so, the course was taken which was now the subject of the complaint. Save and except this proceeding, which was entirely an error of judgment, Sir William Denison had done nothing to shake the confidence which should be placed in him as a just and an upright man. It was thought right by Lord Grey to express his strong feeling of disapprobation at the course taken by Sir William Denison, and in the letter in which he did so he desired that this should be communicated to Chief Justice Pedder. The Governor stated that no slight or unkind remarks were intended to be offered to the Chief Justice, and he (Mr. Hawes) had reason to know that the best understanding existed between them. The case having thus been dealt with by the expression of the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he thought there was no necessity for their proceeding further in the case; he therefore trusted the honorable member for Youghal would not press his motion.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether the letter from the Secretary of State, expressing his disapprobation of what had taken place, would be laid on the table of the House. He was sure the House, after the admission made by his honorable friend would not be satisfied without the letter in question as well as the other papers connected with the subject were laid on the table of the House. He was anxious of trying to impose illegal taxes, but also of interfering with the administration of justice and the independence of the judges. It was most desirable that the whole of the papers explanatory of the decision of Lord Grey should be made known to the public, as it was desirable to know who were the parties who instigated this violation of the law. Would it be borne in this country that the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals was to supersede the decision of Lord Denman and the other judges? If that was to be tolerated, they could at any time set aside all law and justice. He certainly should vote for the production of the papers.

Mr. Gladstone wished to induce the House not to call for the papers in this case, for such a proceeding would not be in conformity with the spirit in which honorable gentlemen proceeded in a case of this kind. The calling for the papers alluded to by the honorable member for Montrose would add much to the censure conveyed in them. If the object of such a proceeding was the vindication of the character of Chief Justice Pedder, it might be a valid reason for doing so, although it would press

hard upon the governor; but he understood there was an end to all dispute between the governor and the judge. He believed the motion before the House did not go for the production of papers, but was only a suggestion of the hon. member for Montrose. He had had some experience of the colonial system, and he could state the relations between the governor and the judges, and other authorities in a colony were not the same as existed between the government and similar parties in this country. Custom did not in the colonies give the same independence to the judges which they possessed here; and it was very often the duty of a governor to interfere with the judges, and even, under certain circumstances, to suspend, or dismiss a judge, for which proceeding, of course he was responsible. The question then was, as the Governor had not erred fundamentally, but had erred in the manner in which he had taken cognizance of the conduct of the judges—whether, after the error had been corrected, and the conduct of the Governor disapproved of by the Secretary of State, it was expedient to go further into the case. There were two questions mixed up in this case. The first was as to the practice of colonial governors in general; the second was as to the character and conduct of the present governor of Van Diemen's Land. He conceived the governor of the colonies should have all the support which they could reasonably look for from the home government, for they were placed at a great distance, and they had often to discharge the most difficult duties; and they had not the same support of public opinion in the colonies as the government had in this country. Under the circumstances of the colonial system, it was impossible to expect that error of judgment would not occasionally occur. He thought also they should refer to the general character of Sir W. Denison. He (Mr. Gladstone) was responsible for the appointment of Sir W. Denison to the vice-governorship of Van Diemen's Land. That officer's appointment was confirmed by Lord Grey. This was not an appointment at haphazard or hastily, but after a full consideration of the affairs of the colony. He frankly avowed that his object was not only to send to Van Diemen's Land a governor of capacity, but the very best man who could be procured. At that time there existed a conflict between the legislature and the governor of the colony, as well as with the court of justice; and the state of the system of transportation was such as to excite a feeling of horror in this country as well as in the colony. There was no instance of a governor being sent to a colony with a more difficult task to perform than that which was given to Sir W. Denison. He did not say that the governor was right in this specific case; but he would appeal to gentlemen in that house whether an individual case of error of judgment should be framed into a general condemnation of his conduct. Sir William Denison was known in this country as one of the most able officers of that distinguished branch of the public service, the engineers. The affairs of the colony had prospered under his hands, and he had done everything in the power of man to put an end to the frightful state of the convict system which existed there when he arrived in the colony. Under these circumstances he had obtained a claim to public gratitude, and he trusted the House would not consent to go beyond the line which the Secretary of State thought should be adopted for the vindication of the conduct of the Chief Justice. The Governor had relied and proceeded on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in the colony, where far greater authority was attached to their opinions than was the case at home.

The relations also between the governments of the colonies and the judges was essentially different from those which existed between the government and the judges at home, for the independence of the judges did not exist in the colonies. The question before the House was, whether, after the letter of the Secretary for the Colonies to the Governor, and considering that no practical evil remained in the case to be removed, it was necessary to add the censure of the House to the disapproval which had been already expressed by the government; and he should support the ministers in their endeavour to persuade the House against the necessity for such a step. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Page Wood said, that some of the observations just made by the right honorable gentleman appeared to him of such serious import, both as regarded the honor and integrity of the profession to which he (Mr. Page Wood) had the honor to belong, and as regarded the position of our government in the colonies, that he could not remain silent, knowing what he did of this case as a member therein. If the allegations were to pass unquestioned, made by a right honorable gentleman who had once filled the "high office of secretary for the colonies, that the interference of a colonial governor with the functions of a judge in the colony was an act deserving only of mild censure, and of course not to be made public in the colony (hear, hear), then the position of a judge in a colony was one of very doubtful character for any gentleman of honor to undertake (hear, hear). If this question were not held as one deserving of the greatest possible attention, and if the most complete repairs were not made in every respect, not only to Mr. Chief Justice Pedder, but to all who had been injuriously affected in the transaction, he should look hereafter with suspicion upon all who accepted the position of a colonial judge. The colonial judges were appointed under patent, revocable by the Crown, but not by the colonial governors; and, except under a special act of parliament, they were not to be removed. He admitted the difficulty which the crown had been placed, but he was a military man, and on an average military governors and judges did not get on amicably together in the colonies for more than three years. He had heard learned gentlemen here briefly recapitulate the circumstances of the case, as related by the honorable mover, and commented upon the conduct of the governor, which he said was calculated to shake the confidence of the colony in its institutions. He would rather see the governor in possession of all authority at once, and responsible for all, than that this sort of interference should be exercised. If the colony was in that infant state that the law could not be administered in the usual

course, so as both to secure the authority of the governor and the due dispensation of justice to the people, then it would be better that the governor should unite the judicial functions with his office, and that the military man should be governor, judge, and everything. With respect to the production and printing of these papers, he had no desire to do anything vindictive or harsh towards the governor. (Hear, hear.) Even as counsel, he (Mr. Wood) had not the slightest feeling on the subject towards him. But he felt strongly as regarded the character of the bench and the due administration of justice in the colony, that it was not sufficient there should be a private expression by the government of disapprobation of the conduct of the Governor in the case, but that there ought to be something more marked and decided, such as printing these papers, so as to have a public acknowledgment of the reparation that had been made (hear, hear).

Captain Harris, who was nearly inaudible, shortly addressed the House. We understood the gallant member to defend the conduct of Sir William Denison, and to express his regret at the sentence which had been given against an officer standing high in his profession. He entreated the House not to form their judgment upon Sir William Denison upon the speeches which they had heard.

Mr. Roebuck, after shortly adverting to the facts of the case, observed that up to the point of the judge's declaring the ordinance illegal, there was no proof of any improper proceedings on the part of the governor, or of the judge, or of the inhabitants who brought the matter before the legal tribunal. Everything was in perfect accordance with the forms of the constitution of the colony, and up to that time he had no fault to find. But who was it who then acted? The governor. In effect and substance the governor found fault with the judge. What reason had he to do so? It was extra his duty;—it was going beyond the line of his duty to interfere for a moment with the judicial determination, and any governor taking that course would be inflicting serious injury upon our colonial government. The governor, it appeared, was a military officer. He agreed with those who thought the tone and tenor of the mind of a man who had been accustomed to military command was not the best adapted for civil administration. In saying this he did not mean anything disrespectful to the army or navy, but simply that the form of mind produced by the habit of military command unfitted a man for the administration of constitutional government. What did the governor do in this case? He removed one of the judges, and sent the other a letter suggesting that it would be beneficial to him to take for eighteen months' leave of absence. He (Mr. Roebuck) wanted to know what the governor meant by such a proceeding, and what there was in the conduct of Chief Justice Pedder to justify it? There was no fault to find with him in any other particular save the dog-tax, which the judge had decided to be illegal. Was not such a letter an insult to the administration of justice, and was it not doing that which no colonial governor ought to have done—lowering the judicial bench in the estimation of the inhabitants (hear, hear, hear). There was no class whose character and conduct were of so much importance to the community as the judges, and the character of the judges in the colonies was of importance as high to the people there as that of our judges to the people in the land in which we live. (Hear, hear.) What would be said of any government in this country who should write to Lord Denman and say to him that his judgment in a matter which interested them—say, or which interested that house—that his decision, say in the particular case of Stockdale, was given in a way that government did not like, and that it would be for the benefit of his health to take a few months' leave of absence. (Hear, hear.) But the right honorable gentleman opposite said that the judges of the colonies were not like the judges in England—that they were very different. But those judges decided causes affecting the lives and property of the inhabitants of those colonies, they were placed in that position by the imperial authority of England; and did the honorable gentleman mean to say that there was something about their characters which precluded them from those safeguards and that respect which the dignity of their position demanded. (Hear, hear.) There was no one who would be more ready to affect the character of the judges in that land, and if a minister of the Crown could show that from their position they were unfit for the administration of justice there—which he (Mr. Roebuck) had a right to assume from the remarks of the right honorable gentleman opposite—then it was a great mistake on the part of the right honorable gentleman, feeling as he had expressed himself, to feel that he had brought in a bill which in some remedy had defect (hear, hear). And the whole argument of the right honorable gentleman turned upon that assumption, and nothing else. Did the Governor know the law? No. But he went to the law officers of the Crown. Why, if the honorable and learned gentleman below, a law officer of the crown, had given an opinion without argument, and if he had afterwards come to an opinion on the same question upon argument, he would not hesitate to disregard his first opinion—it would be necessary to his professional dignity so to disregard it—if the arguments laid before him showed just cause for an alteration. He appealed to the noble lord at the head of the government, whether it was politic so to use the colonies, when the one link which more than another should bind our colonies to us was the pure and independent administration of the law. Watch that the fountains of justice were pure and undefiled, untroubled by passion or prejudice. The general character of the Governor had nothing to do with the question, except the House chose themselves to the single act he had done, without reference to his previous conduct. They were not receiving evidence of character after a verdict had been found, but inquiring whether he was guilty or not guilty of this charge; and by the light in which he (Mr. Roebuck) read the case, it appeared to him that the Governor had been guilty—whether from pique or passion he (Mr. Roebuck) knew not and cared not—not of interfering with the due administration of justice in one of our most important colonies—and that it became the noble lord at the head of the Government to watch with care over this dereliction from duty. If he failed in that his most sacred trust, he deserved that with

which the feeling of the country would surely visit him—the imputation of being careless of the great interests of this country, as wrapped up in her colonies.

Mr. E. Denison said, that the main question under consideration appeared to be, whether a document or set of the Secretary of State, animadverting upon the conduct of the governor of the colony, should be produced. What-ever might be the opinion of his honorable friend below him, he (Mr. E. Denison) had that opinion of the sincerity and frankness of his relative to induce the conviction that he would not desire that any expression in regard to his conduct should not receive the fullest investigation. For one, he could not join in the desire that the despatch of Earl Grey should be kept from the notice of the House (hear, hear). So far as he was concerned, he desired it to be produced, in order that the fullest information might be given (hear, hear). It would not, he repeated, become him to refer to the grounds upon which the selection of the gallant officer had been made, nor to his public services; they were before the House. He hoped the House would exercise an impartial judgment, and that the closest attention would be directed to the future conduct of that gallant officer, whose disposition to discharge his duty would, he did not doubt, conduct him through the important, laborious, and very responsible duties of the situation in which he was placed, in a manner that would be honorable to his character (hear, hear).

Mr. Hume, after the speech of the honorable gentleman, a speech much to his honour, would ask whether he could not add to the amendment the words "for the production of Earl Grey's despatch to Sir William Denison?"

The Speaker said the amendment could not be amended until the House had first decided whether the words proposed to be left out should stand part of the question.

The House then divided. The numbers were:—

For going into committee 72
For the amendment 24

Majority 48

The amendment was consequently lost. On our return to the gallery we found

Mr. Hume pressing the Government to produce Earl Grey's Despatch to Sir W. Denison.

Lord John Russell said, his noble friend at the head of the Colonial Office had communicated to Sir William Denison the disapprobation of the Government in this particular respect; but considering the difficulties in which the Colonial Government was placed, and the disorganization of society in Van Diemen's Land, he did not think there would be any use in giving more publicity to that disapprobation than had already been given to it by the statement made in that House. The better course, in his opinion, would be not to produce the despatch; but if it were the general wish of the House that it should be produced, he would not oppose it.

Mr. Anstey asked the honorable gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies how it was that, after having consented to lay before the House all the papers on this subject, he had contrived to exclude from the return this most important despatch? The words of the address were for copies of all correspondence (not already laid before this House) between her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, respecting the taxation ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of that colony, which were recently declared by the Supreme Court of the colony to be illegal, &c.: or respecting the removal of Judge Montagu, or of any ordinance subsequently passed by that Council for giving validity to any such taxation ordinances. The words "copies of all correspondence" were large enough; yet in the return the important despatch in which Lord Grey suggested censure upon Sir William Denison did not appear (hear, hear).

Mr. Hawes could not at that moment answer the honorable and learned gentlemen, but on reading the words of the address he conceived that "copies of all correspondence" referred only to the taxation ordinances, and the removal of Judge Montagu. They would not include any despatch expressing disapprobation of Sir William Denison's government. The disapprobation had been communicated to Sir John Pedder, and the judge and the governor had since resumed their amicable relations.

Mr. Roebuck said, the expression of disapprobation had been sent by the colonial secretary to Van Diemen's Land, where the noble lord stated the disorganization, disaffection, and disorder. He (Mr. Roebuck) stated it. Under any circumstances a governor ought to be above all suspicion, and imputation; but particularly among a population that was dangerous and disorganized. In such a case the despatch would be assumed to be a case sweeping and condemnatory than it really was, and the governor would not be able to ally was, law in force, against any person. To put the or mischievous, or deserving of punishment, without the party referring to the cement, upon himself by the Colonial Secretary. He (Mr. Roebuck) was bold enough to say that if the despatch was not published, the governor could not safely remain in the colony (hear, hear).

The subject then dropped.

A Marseilles paper reports the sequel to the story of the fugitives from Italy.—The Vautour steamer, and the Genaro, which contained the unfortunate Sicilians who were concerned in the late insurrection, have returned to Tunis; hospitality having been refused them at Bona and Algiers, as it had previously been at Malta and at this place. The Bey intends to send them back to Malta; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the English Government will put an end to their misery, either by securing for them a safe return to their own country, or by indicating a place for them to go to. Their position reminding one of the misery which was suffered on the raft of the Madusa. They are two hundred and fifty in number, with wives and children; and many of them are wounded or ill.

MANGONUI

Douglas Bay, lat. 35° 5' S., lon. 157° 35' E.
N.E. Coast North Island, New Zealand.
September 17, 1946.

CAPTAIN W. BUTLER begs respectfully to inform Messrs of Wharfedale and other vessels trading to the South Sea, California, &c., &c., that having been located for the last nine years at Mangonui, he is prepared to supply shipping with all kinds of fresh provisions; also with open and timber of every description for refitting purposes.

The harbour of Mangonui (a part of entry) is known by a high conical peak, situated inland, over the entrance, bearing S.W. by S. from the north point of Douglas Bay, and is perfectly safe, having no hidden danger in any part; the shore may be approached within half a mile in any quarter of the bay with safety. Fifty-four wharves, besides other vessels, have satisfactorily refitted within the last two years.

Captain Butler, who is always on the spot, will be happy to pilot any vessels wishing to make the port.

Captain B. has much pleasure in exhibiting the following testimonials kindly furnished by the undersigned gentlemen.

"Brig Margaret."

"Sir,—Having occasion to touch at New Zealand on our passage from Sydney to California, and having been previously informed of the eligibility of the port of Mangonui, we accordingly made it after a passage of eight days, and now, after upwards of a week's stay, we have much pleasure in informing you of our entire satisfaction, as it regards in the first place the safety and security of your delightful harbour, and in the second place of our grateful approval of the manner in which you have satisfied our wants, and of the urbanity and kindness which we and the passengers of the Margaret have received at your hands."

"We beg to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"T. W. CAMPBELL,

Owner Margaret."

"W. B. McLEOD,

Commander Margaret."

"To Captain W. Butler, Mangonui." 5200

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Office from Bridge-street to Macquarie-place, where his business as Customs House and Shipping Agent will be carried on as heretofore.

T. A. BARRINGTON.

Sydney, November 25. 5498

NEVER DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Copy of a Letter to the Editor of the *Evening Recorder*, published in that paper of the 4th August, 1946.

Sir,—Observing that you advertise "Holloway's Patent Medicine," and having myself derived great benefit from their use, I have no doubt but that you will be happy to make my cure known for the benefit of your many readers, as I think many would avail themselves of so safe and excellent a remedy if they were only aware of their great virtues.

In April last, my duties compelled me to live out in a small tent, and being subjected to great heat and exposure, I was attacked with a violent fever, which for six weeks kept me down to my cot. The quantity of medicine I took from the native doctor would have killed half a dozen people, but I am sorry to say it had not the effect of removing the fever from me, and nothing, I believe, but a strong constipation prevented me from falling a victim to the disease. My frame was seriously affected, and my strength completely prostrated, so that I had to get away for change of air to the lower provinces; and, wishing to visit my friends in Calcutta, I started for that place in May.

While passing through Meerut, I was advised by a friend of mine (who had also suffered from the same disease) to try Holloway's Pills, and I consequently bought a box of one and a half of the other at the establishment of Messrs. Ford and Co., and during the time I have been coming down the river, I have taken ten pills morning and evening, rubbing the ointment as directed in the pamphlet which accompanied the ointment, over the affected parts of my body. The result has been, I am happy to say, wonderful, for I have actually got hot upon my feet, and I find I weigh a stone heavier than I did a few days before I commenced taking the pills, and my appetite is so much improved that I can heartily three times a day of the most homely fare.

One of my servants got an attack of vomiting and purging, which I was afraid was cholera, at Futehgarh, but twenty pills administered had a good effect, as the man was quite well next morning.

I was also informed that Colonel Dear, of the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of an attack of fever with the same medicine.

I intend dropping you another line on my arrival in Calcutta. Wishing you spirited undertaking every success, I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. BAXTER.

Chunar, 1st August, 1946.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1946, the editor of the *Madras Mail*, newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment set in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cooles, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was afflicted with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meert Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

Sold by the Proprietors, 344, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 75, King-street.

There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sized boxes and pots.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and box. 1946

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!!!

J. F. READ respectfully begs leave to bring before the notice of the country of Sydney and the surrounding districts, his and his assistants' well known as the Hyde Park Toy and Fancy Bazaar. He is the more induced to do so on account of the several demands made upon him by such as are anxious not to forget altogether the old and revered custom of bestowing gifts upon their young friends and acquaintances at this particular season of the year, which is usually devoted to sport and pastime, and themselves has subjected a list of some of these articles which may be considered appropriate for presents, the whole of which have been marked at such reduced prices as shall defy competition.

J. F. R. having lately received an extensive assortment of toys, fancy work, &c., &c., of the newest and most fashionable designs, is confident that a visit to his repository will fully repay those ladies and gentlemen who shall honour him with a call, the trouble thereof.

N.B.—Orders punctually and carefully attended to.

THE BAKERY AND WICKER-WORK
Complete bakers, bakers, holders, cradles, baby linen, fishing, flower, fruit, &c., marks, office, plate, and work-baskets, reticules, and fancy baskets of every description.

RODIN, GARD, &c.
Composed of gold, silver, steel, and copper; mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, Tumbler, ware, ivory, tortoiseshell, paper mache, and Russian leather manufactured into powder, pins, card, cash, snuff, glove, paint, water, glass, and wickerwork; desks, ladies' companions, pin-sets, and travelling companions, dressing, writing, envelope, paper, blotting, ladies' furniture, note, setting, seal, instrument, and cigar cases in endless variety.

RODIN, GARD, &c.

Cabinets, book trays, pearl and ivory silk winders, silver, ivory, bone, and

ocula machines, gilt bouquet holders, pearl and ivory paper cutters, napkin rings, table balls, gold ink, inkstand, Indian ware, drawing pencils, &c.; gold, silver, steel, mother of pearl, glass, spangle, coral, jet, seed, bugle, and every sort of beads; steel, bone, and wood knitting; setting, cruet, tumbler, pen, and rug needles; penknives, scissors, stilettoes, bodkins, thimbles, pin-cushions, silver fruit knives, steel tweezers, &c.; scent, toilet and fancy bottles, vases, &c.; gold and silver mounted ivory, amber, and sandalwood tablets; vinaigrettes, silk and paper fans, embroidery frames, glass shades, brass, bone, and horn shoe-lifts; Tumbler ware, cotton boxes, &c.; Indian rubber gum rings, watchstands, and various other articles too numerous to specify.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, &c.

Needled and embroidered satin and velvet reticules, watchpockets, Berlin wool bags, mats, patch bags, doll's shoes, pen-wipers, beaded neckties, pens, purses, bracelets, velvet and satin beaded pin-cushions, Berlin wool and stamped velvet, parrot balls, &c.

PERFUMERY, &c.

Genuine Eau de Cologne, double distilled lavender water, scents of every description, violet, tooth, and hair powder; fancy soaps, wash balls, pastilles, Rowland's Macassar, Kalydor, &c.; pomade, flinteur, tortoiseshell comb, in great variety, and brushes also, mouth and hand mirror, &c.

JEWELLERY.

Gold and silver brooches, rings, pins, studs, pencil cases, watch chains, necklaces, earrings, negligees, toothpicks, eye glasses, spectacles, opera glasses, &c.

GAMES, &c.

Backgammon, draft, chess, and cribbage boards; ivory, bone, and wood chessmen and draughtmen; dice and cups, dominoes, German tactics, game of the mill, marble games, gold and plain back cards, billiard, pool, and baguette balls and pockets; dissected puzzle and maps, lagrass, &c.; revolving alphabets, spelling games; superior large and small magic lanterns, magic boxes, fish, ducks, and swans; building bricks, fox and hen, and balls, bandalore, testotum, whip tops, tennis balls, lead, tin, pewter, and copper toys of different sorts; carpet balls, Dutch and leather pipes, tambourines, hobby horses, rollers, watering pots, sets of tools, strong iron spades, wheelbarrows, battle-axes, and shuttlescocks, money boxes, water fountains, fire engines, railway trains and carriages, match, tumbling dolls, fiddles, fife, flute, &c., dinner and tea services, &c.

TOYS, &c.

Painted and plain children's carriages, rocking horses, dolls, dolls' houses, kitchens, cradles, bedsteads, &c.; drums, hand drums, basket rattles, wagons, carts, omnibuses, drays, horses, coaches, shipping ropes, Noah's ark, whips, whistles, rattle pins, portable linen and paper kites, strings, &c.; percussion and spring guns and pistols, scope, ships, peg and humming tops, masks, nooses, cannons, anchors, cups and balls, bandalore, testotum, whip tops, tennis balls, lead, tin, pewter, and copper toys of different sorts; carpet balls, Dutch and leather pipes, tambourines, hobby horses, rollers, watering pots, sets of tools, strong iron spades, wheelbarrows, battle-axes, and shuttlescocks, money boxes, water fountains, fire engines, railway trains and carriages to match, tumbling dolls, fiddles, fife, flute, &c., dinner and tea services, &c.

Walking and riding canes, telescope walking sticks, globes, pocket compasses, egg holders, Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s superior French accordion, violins, flutes, and musical boxes, pianos, Roman and English violin strings, library bellows, China mantelpiece ornaments, and a very select assortment of English, French, German, Italian, and

Chinese fancy ornaments and works of a

&c., &c.

"Do not forget the address!"—

The Hyde Park Toy and Fancy Bazaar, Elizabeth-street, between Park and Market streets. 5875

NOTICE TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he will commence to sell off the whole of his splendid Cabinet and Upholstery at twenty per cent. lower than manufacturing cost price, for the term of one month, on account of his departure from this colony.

The goods are as follows:—Loo, pembroke, and dining tables; ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes, sideboards, chest-of-drawers, and chests of drawers; rocking chairs, morocco covered, spring seats, hair stuffed, easy chairs ditto, balloon back chairs, Tridagar and oiled; card tables, marble slab washstands, splendid state beds, with carved posts and head boards, all solid rosewood; in fact, every article required in furnishing, either in cabinet or upholstery.

I am desirous to mention the rate of prices, on account of parties of the same business; but be assured, I will sell at the greatest sacrifice ever offered in the city of Sydney, for one month from this date, as ready cash will be my object.

JOHN KELLY,

Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer.

Next door to Mr. Martyn's Coach Factory,

No. 236, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Any person or persons having demands on the above are requested to send in their bills forthwith.

All persons indebted to the above are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 26th of the next month; if not, they will be immediately handed over to a solicitor. 5896

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

HENRY BROWN begs to return

his most sincere thanks to his friends,

and the public, for the very liberal patronage

bestowed on him since his removal to Hunter-

street.

He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he has received, ex Agricola, a most superior assortment of Saddlery and Harness, from the celebrated house of Millroy and Sons, of London, consisting of—

Handsome silver-plated mounted carriage

harness

Ditto ditto ditto chaise harness

Ditto covered ditto chaise harness

Ditto gentlemen's riding saddles

Ditto chaffers ditto

Strong stock saddles

Superior Pelham bridles

Ditto canter ditto

Ditto racing ditto

Ditto curb bridles

Handsome silver mounted whips

Ditto Newmarket racing whips

A superior assortment of driving whips—in

gig, carriage, and tandem

Out wagon whips, 5, 6, 7, and 8 feet long

Strong English hempen halters

Patent horse hides

Patent belt hides

Patent blanket hides

Girth web

Stirrup leathers

Spring, roller, bar, and side-saddle trees

Blue and white serge

Hunting boots

Whipcord, &c., &c., &c.

No. 16, Hunter-street, Sydney 7795

THE NEWCASTLE FRESH PROVISION FIRM

RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS THE

BEG to inform the Government,

Merchants, Shipowners, Captains of

Vessels, and Storekeepers generally, that they

are ready to supply orders to any extent, in

hermetically sealed casks, from 2 lbs. to

12 lbs. weight, consisting of roast, stewed,

boiled, and spiced beef, roast and stewed

mutton, preserved tongues, soup and boudin,

and other soups.

The preserves are made upon a highly im-

proved process, whereby they retain their

flavour, free from taint, so peculiar to pre-

serves made upon the old system, and which

neither time nor climate can impair.

H. RICHARDS,

Agent.

Queen's-place, November 25. 9048

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF

THE UNDERSIGNED—

Brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's, in or out of

bond

Ditto pale, in one dozen cases, ditto

D. P. rum, from 5 to 30 o.p., ditto

Geneva, in 3 and 4 gallon cases, ditto

Real Scotch whisky, ditto

Port and cherry wines (best brands), in wood

and bottle

A choice lot of claret

Martell's, in quarter-casks

Base No. 3 Burton ale, in hogheads and bar-

rels, (in excellent condition)

Byass', Dunbar's, and Martell's

Hyson skin and oolong teas, (best brands)

A superior sample Pampanga sugar

Ditto Teal, Zebu, and China

Sugar Company's pieces and loaves

Negrohead tobacco, in kegs (very fine sample),

in or out of bond

Mustards, in 1 lb. and ½ lb.

Pickles, pines and quars

Washing soda, in 3 cwt. casks

Black pepper, sage, rice, &c., &c.

SAMUEL D. GORDON,

6411, 3, Bridge-street, Sydney.

GALVANISED SHEET IRON FOR

SHEATHING VESSELS.

THE undersigned have just received a

further supply of

GALVANISED SHEET IRON,

now in general use for sheathing iron fastened

vessels.

R. C. WEEKES AND CO.,

Ironmongers, 450, George-street

A. BECKER, Naturalist and Bird-

stuffer, takes leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the premises No. 16, Hunter-street, and is now ready to complete any order in the above line with which he may be favoured.

N.B.—A great variety of specimens always on hand, and also brought for ready sale. 9120

BOOTS and SHOES, from the best

makers—

JAMES DAVEN AND SON, LONDON,

for sale at

MR. R. FAWCETT'S,

Auctioneer, 451, George-street.

1998

ON SALE—BASS'S No. 3 Burton

Ale, October brewing.

10026

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF

THE UNDERSIGNED—

Hennessy's brandy, in hogheads

Jamson and Demasara rum

Chas gin (Dutch proof)

Champagne and hook

Preserved meats

Fancy West of England dockings

Black cloth and lacewings

Liddiard's prints

Invincible straw bonnets

Muslin and lace collars

French cambric handkerchiefs

Black goss

Barge and other shawls

Lisle thread gloves

French satin ribbons

Needles, assorted

Double stitched mouslin trousers

Double and single breasted waistcoats

Women and children's boots and shoes

Patent leather and calf-skins

Morocco and roan leathers

Bar and bolt iron, of sizes, &c., &c.

L. AND S. SAMUEL,

Pitt-street. 9143

ON SALE BY THE UNDER-

SIGNED—

Base No. 3 Burton Ale

Martell's cider in bottle

Cider in wood

Port and Sherry, in wood and bottle

Champagne, claret, easterne

Teneriffe, Teat

Paul's groats in tins

Scotch oatmeal, split peas

Isinglass

Powdered Jamaica ginger

Bleached ginger

Tartaric acid

Carbonate soda

Superior quilled ladies' saddles

Superior quilled ladies' saddles

Boehle salts, Epsom salts

Seidlitz powders

Carroway seeds

Champion's No. 24 malt vinegar

LORD GREY AND THE CONVICT QUESTION.

(From the Morning Chronicle, August 17.)
We know not what feelings the news from the Cape of Good Hope, which appeared in our paper of Wednesday, will be received in this country; or whether, in the month of August, colonial matters can be expected to arouse any feelings at all. But this much is certain, that the deliberate degradation of the Cape into a convict settlement, in the teeth of the most urgent remonstrances from every man of mark in the colony, whether in or out of office, will not be suffered to pass unnoticed elsewhere. It will not, we venture to predict, be lost on that numerous circle of British dependencies who share with the degraded settlement the privilege of living under the paternal administration of Lord Grey. Among these, at any rate, will be laid to heart this last and most patent proof that, in the Colonial Office, one only limit exists to administrative despotism—the resistance which it is likely to provoke. We are quite aware, indeed, that our colonies of the first class need not fear, on their own account, so flagrant an outrage as the one we are now called upon to notice; or that their Governors, on delivering the message of the mother country, will ever be forced to take refuge in such deprecatory phrases as those adopted by Sir Harry Smith. In June last, to the Legislative Council of the Cape. In their case, the supreme executive officer will scarcely receive such orders from the Imperial Government as will compel him to protest, before he proclaims them, that "he has no alternative," and that "obedience to government must be paramount, and neutralise all other feelings." But, unhappily, in the greatest, as in the smallest, dependencies, questions will from time to time arise which must bring Imperial and colonial interests more or less into conflict; and we must thank the authors of the measure with which we are now concerned, if, in all such cases, a uniform conviction is felt and acted on, that, whatever may be wrong from the fears of the mother country, there is nothing to be hoped for from its justice.

We sincerely pity Sir Harry Smith. It seems that he had been induced, by a despatch from Lord Grey, dated the 7th August, 1848, to secure the people of the Cape that the proposed introduction of convicts into their settlement "was not to be forced upon them, if they did not require this species of labour." The result of this assurance was a protest the most vigorous against the whole proposition. "Nevertheless," writes the Governor in his spirited letter to Lord Grey of the 24th May, "your lordship, without waiting for a reply, proceeded to carry out the proposition; and although almost immediately afterwards the adverse opinion of myself and of the colonists reached your lordship, various addresses to her Majesty, to your lordship, and to myself being at the same time forwarded, it appears that your lordship is still resolved on enforcing this obnoxious measure, and that the Neptune transport may shortly be expected to arrive in this colony." On the 15th of June, the long-dreaded Order in Council, commanding the reception of three hundred "ticketed exiles," arrived, and the Governor notified it in the deprecatory language to which we have already adverted. He endeavoured, however, to make the best of the unwelcome intelligence. The new visitors, he assured the colonists, were not "the good birds and scoundrels of large cities, but generally men who had been brought by hunger, during the famine in Ireland, to commit the crimes" which had inflamed their society on the hitherto uncontaminated community of the Cape. And even of these mitigated, and, so to speak, interesting vagabonds, the sanguine Governor protested that "it had been intimated to him that no more would be sent to the colony." He ventured to assert that the colony of the Cape of Good Hope would never be made a penal settlement. But the "intimation" and the "assertion" proved alike ineffectual to allay the outburst of grief and indignation which the Order in Council produced among the colonists. They may be forgiven, indeed, for setting slight store by assurances which, on the face of them, had no better foundation than the very guarantee which the Governor had so recently been duped into giving them, and of which he was even then proclaiming the infraction.

We do, however, sincerely hope and believe that a repetition of this outrage of the commonest principles of justice towards the colonies will not be permitted. We accept the apology which was put forth by Ministers, when this matter was brought before Parliament in March last, not, indeed, as affording the slightest excuse for the proceeding; it was meant to palliate, but simply as an admission that a wrong had been perpetrated, and as a pledge that it will shortly be redressed. As to the excuse itself, we know very well, and which is admitted by the Government, that it never was intended to act against the feelings of the colony, and that it would be much better to give up a colony altogether than engage in conflicts with its inhabitants in a matter of the kind. Was, then, the Secretary for the Colonies so grossly ignorant of the state of feeling in the Cape of Good Hope that he conceived this imposition of "ticketed exiles" to be agreeable to them?—and that too, though the very officials with whom he may be supposed to communicate most frequently—the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer-General—had to a man set their faces against the measure. And being thus ignorant of their hostility—ignorant that it is to say of a matter which it was the business of his department to know with certainty—had he the presumption to act in a matter so important to the interests of a high-minded and religious community, without taking the pains to satisfy himself as to the state of their feelings on the subject? Either Lord Grey must plead guilty to both these charges, or the excuse set up for him is simply without foundation, and he has violated with his open, that principle of common justice which Sir G. Grey professed, on the part of his colleagues, to regard. We repeat, however, what is of far more public consequence than the exact amount of culpability that may attach to the noble lord for this proceeding—that the apology of Ministers is a guarantee that this gratuitous wrong to a hitherto uncontaminated colony will be speedily redressed.

We are not therefore called upon to enter here into the general question of how the interests of the colonies and the mother country are to be reconciled in this regard—in other words, what the latter is to do with her criminals.

It is conceded on all hands, that we have, at any rate, no right to disembody them on any community unwilling to receive them. States of society do exist where a scarcity of labour and a certainty of speedy remuneration have overcome the natural repugnance to the introduction of convict labour, and that to a sufficient extent for the necessities of a species of penal machinery which is assuming every day a lower value in the opinion of those who have studied the means at our disposal for deterring and reforming criminals. But it is painful to remember, that, whatever approach is incidental to such of our dependencies as have at various times applied for convict-labour, the colony selected for this deliberate outrage was never one of them. At the Cape, fortune was not made so rapidly as to allow those who make them to bear away their gains from the country where they were acquired, careless what moral pollution they may leave behind them. In the brilliant investiture launched by Burke against the first servants of the East India Company, he contrasted the disadventages of the colony with the consequences of the former, and succeeded and displaced. The former, urged the error, passed quickly away with their spoil, and were reckless of the ruin which its attainment had occasioned in the sense of their short-lived labours. The Asiatic conqueror "made the conquered country their own. They rose or fell with the rise or fall of the territory they lived in. Fathers there deposited the hopes of their posterity; and children there beheld the monuments of their fathers. Here their lot was finally cast, and it is the natural wish of all that their lot should not be cast in a bad land." We shall not injure the effect of these beautiful sentences by adding any superfluous words of our own, to point their application.

IRELAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle Correspondent.)
DUBLIN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.—
THE HARVEST.—The Potato Crop.—The deep anxiety of the public was relieved this morning by the cessation of rain, and indications of a favourable change in the weather, which now wears a much more settled appearance. The accounts from all parts of the country are much more favourable than could have been expected after the very heavy rains, and the general prevalence of thunder-storms. I think I may venture to assure you that the potato crop is safe, the exceptions where injury has resulted from blight being comparatively few and unimportant. In various districts the disease of previous years has affected entire potato fields; but in general it is confined to the stalks, leaving the tubers untouched. Some very remarkable facts, connected with the development of the blight this season, will be found in the accounts I now forward. The reaping of wheat proceeds in the southern and midland counties; and all agree in calculating upon an average crop at least, whilst oats and beans are very full crops; and potatoes are stated to be much above the usual abundance, even in comparison with years before the commencement of the blight. Letters are published from the most authentic sources, contradicting previous reports of the existence of blight. It is stated that Sir Fergus W. M.P., at the request of an eminent mercantile house in England, made an inspection of the potato crop in Meath and Westmeath, and that he everywhere found the crop free from blight. The heavy rains, whilst not proving seriously injurious to early wheat or oats, have been most serviceable to the later-sown crops, and to turnips and green crops generally. If Providence should bless the country with fair weather for the remainder of the autumn, we shall have a very abundant harvest.

THE FRENCH AND THE POPE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from the correspondent of the Times. Comment is unnecessary:—

"ROME, AUGUST 7.—I am glad to find that Sir Harry Smith is arriving at such a point in the confidence of either of these persons, but I cannot believe that they are indifferent to the alarming difficulties of the case, and the absolute impossibility of Pio Nono fixing his residence at Rome unsupported by foreign bayonets; and therefore I presume they have spoken plainly on the subject at Gaeta, and made known their opinion to the government at Paris. Should they not have done so, the truth will be nothing, and Le states in Pope will do literally nothing, and Le states in as many words that he will return to Rome unfettered by any promises whatever. I am told the Supreme Pontiff's reception of General Outinot was most cordial, and that so far as warm congratulations and the gift of a profusion of decorations to the chiefs of the French army could go, nothing could have been better or more graciously done; but these are not the matters on which the Commander-in-Chief's attention is fixed, and neither he nor his government is to be amused with toys whilst the serious part of the subject is laid aside as inopportune or inconvenient. "It would appear that the last thing the Pope proposes to do is to return to the city of Rome, against which he seems to entertain a

special rancour, and that he talks of visiting Naples, Ancona, and Bologna, before he re-enters the Eternal City, and even when he draws near its vicinity, it is probable he will fix his residence at Albano, and leave the Quirinal in the hands of his government constabulary. The French army will consider a visit to the places occupied by the Austrians before the Pope acknowledges their services by his appearance in the capital which they govern as a direct insult, and if anything could hasten what I have every reason to dread, namely, the fraternisation of the soldiers and the people, it will be that very circumstance. I hope the General-in-Chief has foreseen this evil, and that he has not hesitated to express the displeasure of his government at the possibility of such an occurrence. A visit to Naples may be necessary, and the royal and magnificent hospitality of the Sovereign can never be sufficiently acknowledged by his Holiness; but his passing by the French camp to go to Ancona and Bologna, where the Austrians are, would lose him the esteem and respect of the whole army; and with that army ranged alongside a disaffected people, he would be a cardinal still more unpopular than they were; and I am quite satisfied that if the Quirinal was not guarded by French soldiers, it would not be safe for one hour. That unpopularity will be increased a hundred-fold for all that may emanate from Gaeta, and that nothing in the shape of a benevolent promise can be extracted from the Pope, and that the entreaties of the French and Austrian governments are thrown away on the Camarilla. I mean Ancona because I am convinced that Prince Schwarzenberg's instructions to Prince Metternich are of the most conciliatory nature, and that the cabinet of Vienna is more anxious even than that of Paris to secure the general tranquillity of the Italian peninsula, and good government at Rome. As I find by my letters from good sources to-day that peace is definitely settled between Piedmont and Austria, and the amount of the indemnity agreed on, Austria has now the strongest interest to arrange the affairs of Rome. The concord that has existed between her and France at Gaeta will be still more consolidated by the question of Upper Italy being happily terminated, and no jealousy will interfere between their joint harmonious action in the south. I observe a marked difference in the bearing of the inhabitants of Rome towards the French officers and soldiers, and when it is generally known that the government and General-in-Chief have come between them and the vengeance of the Cardinals, their good intelligence may even extend to fraternisation. Up to this period the French soldiers are looked upon as the soldiers of the Pope, but the truth be once made known, and the union may be carried even too far. Austria will understand a hint like this, and it is as much her interest in one sense as in another to see this irregular state of things terminated, and the Pope fairly restored, with as much of foreign protection as may be necessary to overawe the city faction that has still strongly its roots in the ruins of the Caesars.

"We are here perfectly tranquil, under the influence of 30,000 French bayonets, but men, though they speak not above their breath, grind their teeth and vow vengeance. "The Government of Paris must make up its mind in concert with that of Vienna to a decided line of conduct. The Gaeta Congress has been a regular humbug from the beginning. Let M. de Broglie or M. Thiers and an Austrian of equal capacity be sent with full powers. "The base silver coinage is acknowledged at its full value for one month."

"COLONIAL DEFENCES.—In reference to fortifications abroad, I have always considered that in the situation which I hold, the point which is chiefly for me to consider is, what places are to be fortified; the mode of executing the fortification, and whether the estimates will be sufficient to cover it, I consider a professional question, and which the Board of Ordnance must settle. "That Board must decide how the place is to be fortified, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to other demands upon the public purse, must decide what sum can be allotted to that particular service. "The principle I have always acted upon since I have been in the office has been that of refusing to recommend to the Treasury works of defence which appeared to me to be required for strictly local defence. The fortifications to be paid for by this country ought to be confined entirely to those which are required for great national purposes, for purposes interesting to the whole empire. The Mauritius, for instance, I consider a Naval and Military post required for the security of our trade; therefore, I think, the fortification of that post properly falls upon this country. On the other hand, there have been very pressing applications from such places as Sydney and Port Phillip for fortifications. Complaints have been made by the colonists that very valuable property is liable to destruction with a very small force from abroad; I have invariably answered these applications by saying, that for the protection of their own property the colonists must provide the means of defence. The Legislature of New South Wales has been informed, that if they will vote money for works for the defence of Port Jackson, the Ordnance Officers should be directed to carry them into execution, but that no proposition could be made to Parliament for that purpose. The distinction, I think, is a very plain one, and it would confine the number of posts to be fortified at the expense of this country to a very small number. —Earl Grey's Evidence before the Committee on Military Expenditure.

RE-OPENING OF THE TRADE WITH HAMBURG.—On Friday last, intelligence was received at this port that the blockade of the Elbe was to be raised on the following day. Immediately a notice was posted on the Exchange and telegraphed to Manchester, that the steamships Secret, Prince, and British Queen, would depart hence for Hamburg, at nine, P.M. That intelligence was in Manchester, at two P.M. The last train for Hull was to start about four, but it was in time for such passengers as chose to avail themselves of the first opportunity of proceeding direct to Hamburg. We believe, however, that only

one arrived. The Prince, the Secret, and British Queen, are iron vessels, and the property of Messrs. Brownlow, Farnson, and Co. It was an interesting sight to witness them, after so long a stoppage of the trade, take their departure in company, by night, (a very safety one), with but little light, excepting that from the beacons of the Humber, to direct their course. Although the weather was unpleasant, a considerable number of persons remained as spectators at the Humber Dock Basin, until the last of them, the British Queen, had taken her departure about half-past 10 P.M. The Archimedes, the Marshall, the Lion, and the Queen of Scotland, were all at that time detained in Hamburg by the blockade. They have since arrived here. The Helen Macgregor, the Rob Roy, and the Transit, were off Hedgesland, waiting for admission to the Elbe, of which they took the first advantage on Saturday, arriving at Hamburg the same day, and before this reaches the eyes of our readers it is probable they too may have left for this port on their return voyage. The goods in Hamburg waiting for shipment are immense. On Sunday, the Britannia and the Hannam, both screw-steamers, belonging to the Humber-Elbe Steam Navigation Company, left this port, and about the same time, or rather before them, the Leipzig, the only vessel either here or in Hamburg belonging to the Humber-Elbe Steam Navigation Company, took her departure with twelve passengers, and at the close of that day, the day of the raising of the blockade, not one steam vessel belonging to, or trading to, this port, left the Hamburg trade was left in it. On the afternoon of the following day, Sunday, the Queen of Scotland made her appearance, and was followed four hours afterwards by the Lion. The Queen had slipped down the Elbe on Friday, and left Cuxhaven four hours before the termination of the blockade. She saw a frigate, but was not molested. The Lion remained in Cuxhaven some hours longer. About the same time Rob Roy, Helen Macgregor and Transit all entered the Elbe. On Monday, the Marshall and Archimedes arrived here, having left Cuxhaven on Saturday night. On Tuesday noon, that powerful ship, the City of Aberdeen, which only arrived from St. Petersburg on the 5th instant, having delivered her full cargo and taken in another full one of manufactured goods, left under the command of Captain Cape for Hamburg. The Hamburg, a new iron steam ship, built in the Clyde for the Humber-Elbe Steam Navigation Company, has taken her first cargo, and is now on her way from Liverpool to Hamburg. All the above 15 steamers are intended to be kept fully employed in the Hull and Hamburg trade so long as necessity requires. —Eastern Counties Herald, August 16.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRITANNIA BARRAGE.—Bangor, Friday evening, August 17. All fond and desired hopes of a successful realisation of raising the monster tube of this stupendous bridge to its final resting place, are for the next two months at least, suspended. A few minutes before noon of this day, the lower part of the cylinder of the huge hydraulic press on the Anglesea side burst with a tremendous explosion, and in its descent on to the tube, a height of about eighty-four feet, fell with a terrific crash. The press was at work at the time, and had raised the tube about three feet during the lift this day; and had it not been for the very urgent and precautionary means adopted, by packing and bricking under with cement the tube was being raised, the most dreadful consequences were inevitable. One of the workmen was precipitated from a rope ladder running from the top of the tube to the recess in which the hydraulic machine was fixed; he was struck by the huge mass of iron in its descent, weighing nearly three tons, and now lies in a dreadfully crushed state. I greatly fear that he cannot survive many hours, as the medical attendant on the works has observed that on a close examination of his body, most of his limbs must be fractured, as well as suffering from dreadful internal contusions. Mr. Frank Foster, the resident engineer, with his staff, were quickly on the spot, and I am happy to add that no other accident has happened. This most disastrous affair is to be attributed entirely to a defective coating of the cylinder, and the raising of the tube will consequently be delayed some time, until the completion of the fixing of the new one in its place. The tube is now raised about 21 feet from the base. —Liverpool Journal.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN.—We much regret to state that the health of the Earl of Lincoln is far from being in a satisfactory state, his lordship having recently had repeated attacks of the gout, which have invariably had a tendency to the heart; his lordship's medical attendants, however, do not anticipate any serious danger here. His lordship, accompanied by his brother, Lord Robert, Mr. Granville Vernon, jun., and three or four other gentlemen, we believe, will set out in the Glens yacht on Monday next for Spain, and it is the present intention of the party to remain abroad for eight or nine months, during which they will visit the Holy Land, Sicily, and Italy, and proceed up the Nile as far as the Cataracts. —Doncaster Chronicle.

The case of the Countess of Landsfeld was to have been resumed at Marlborough-street Police-office on Monday; but the lady did not appear. Mr. Clarkson stated, that he had important additional evidence to offer for the prosecution; but he had been informed that the accused was then hundreds of miles beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore it would be useless at that time to produce the testimony. He wished that the bail should have their recognisances extended to any reasonable length of time, in order that they might cause the lady to re-appear. Mr. Bodkin, the counsel for the defence, said he could offer no reason for the absence of his client—he had not recommended it; the offer respecting the bail was a liberal one. Mr. Harcourt had some doubt as to his power of extending the bail. Mr. Clarkson repeated, that he wished every leniency to be shown to the sureties: he believed that Mr. Heald and the lady had gone to Italy, and the bail therefore had no power over the lady. Eventually the recognisances were respite for a month.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KENT and JOHN FAIRBAX, at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, December 1, 1849.